[Post-Chaco Period]

In 159
one room there is a bed and hammocks, and the [352]
other room is set up with shelves and a counter. [353]
His goods are on the shelves or on the floor behind [405]
the counter. He has a beam scale suspended from the ceiling.

Domingos and his family cultivate a large field [241]
outside the village, growing manioc and sugar- [443]
cane. He produces manioc meal and raw sugar, [438]
which he sells in his store. In Taunay he buys rice, maté tea, beans, salt, kerosene, matches, cigarettes, soap, white sugar, and candy, which he sells to the Indians.

Domingos learned to read and write and to do [891]
simple arithmetic in the mission school. Until 15, [999]
he worked with his father on his little farm. Later he went periodically to work on the neighboring fazendas. In 1932 he began selling meat and other goods, but when his wife died he abandoned the store for some years and worked away from the village.

CARTER

Antonio Aurelio was born in Bananal about 65 years ago. He is married and has six grown children. Aurelio, his wife, and four of his children live in a five-room, painted adobe house with a tile roof. [592] The furniture consists of home-made tables, chairs, and benches, and a bed for Aurelio [352] and his wife. The children sleep in hammocks. [513] In his front room Aurelio has an old typewriter [405] and on a shelf two old cameras, which he takes [416] great pride in being able to use.

Aurelio owns two horses, a cow, a calf, a dog, [231] 10 chickens, and 4 turtles. Outside the village he cultivates five lots, growing principally manioc. [241] His daughters make manioc meal, which he sells to the Indians. Aurelio himself transports goods [494] and people between the railroad station at Taunay and the Post. He charges 10 to 20 cruzeiros for a trip to the station, some 4 km. away.

Aurelio learned reading, writing, and arithmetic [212] from a Brazilian while he was working away [997] from Bananal. He later studied with a Protestant missionary. He now reads the Bible in Portuguese, Spanish, and Guaraní. [191] He understands a little English. He reads newspapers and is the scribe of the village. He has traveled widely, first as a cattle driver and later when he gave evidence about Indian affairs in Rio de Janeiro.